

**REMARKS**

This amendment is in response to the Office Action of October 20, 2005.

Claims 1 through 36 are currently pending in the application.

Claims 1, 9, 11, 24, 30, and 36 have been amended herein. Support for the amendments may be found in paragraph [0006] of the specification. No new matter has been entered to the disclosure as the amendment clearly complies with 35 U.S.C. § 132. The amendments are to clarify the invention. The amendments are made without prejudice or disclaimer.

**Objections to Drawings**

The drawings were objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5).

Appropriate correction has been made. Reference character 29 has been added to FIG. 1. Regarding FIG. 2, reference character 50 has been added to paragraph [0029] of the specification.

**Objections to Specification**

The specification was objected to because of various writing informalities and stray characters. Appropriate correction has been made.

**35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Obviousness Rejections**

Obviousness Rejection Based on Kougouris *et al.* (U.S. Patent Publication 2005/0028171) in View of Kraslavsky *et al.* (U.S. Patent 5,537,626)

Claims 1 through 8, 10 through 13, 17, 19 through 22, 24 through 29, and 31 through 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kougouris *et al.* (U.S. Patent Publication 2005/0028171) (hereinafter “Kougouris”) in view of Kraslavsky *et al.* (U.S. Patent 5,537,626) (hereinafter “Kraslavsky”). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

Applicant asserts that to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Third, the cited prior art reference must teach or

suggest all of the claim limitations. Furthermore, the suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on Applicant's disclosure.

Regarding presently amended independent claim 1, claim 1 recites a method of selectively tracking events occurring on a printer, the method comprising . . . providing a printer including a memory, providing a first event log maintained in the memory, the first event log configurable by a user of the printer, providing a second event log maintained in the memory, configuring the first event log to accept and maintain a selection of selected event messages, providing a monitoring device to detect an event occurring on the printer, activating the monitoring device in response to the event, generating an event message with the monitoring device upon the activation, conveying the event message to the first event log, examining the event message to determine if the event message is one of the selected event messages, and writing the event message into the first event log if the event message is the one of the selected event messages, such that the one of the selected event messages is maintained therein for tracking the event.

Applicant asserts that Kougouris and Kraslavsky, even if combined, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of presently amended independent claim 1 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Applicant asserts that Kougouris and Kraslavsky do not teach or suggest the claim limitation of the claimed invention calling for "providing a second event log maintained in said memory."

Kougouris only teaches a single event log. Kougouris teaches that "[e]ach module 0.108 [sic] may, at times, need to log various types of events." Paragraph [0033]. "The client-side logging component 106 is preferably a component or module that executes in-process with the modules 108." Paragraph [0043]. "In one embodiment, the client-side logging component is enabled to maintain an event queue 202 for events to be logged." Paragraph [0070]. "The event may then be asynchronously retrieved from the event queue and sent to the server-side logging component for logging." Paragraph [0070]. Kougouris teaches that "the server-side logging component 100 may persistently store events received from the client-side logging components 106 in some type of persistent storage 102" such as a log file, database, or external server. Paragraph [0045]. Kougouris teaches multiple modules and client-side logging components, but these elements are to "propagate the events

to be logged" not to store the events. Paragraph [0044]. Kougouris teaches that a single server-side logging component logs the events. Kougouris does not suggest more than one server-side logging component. Kougouris, therefore, only teaches a single event log, and not a second event log. Therefore, for at least this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has not been established because any combination of the cited prior art cannot and does not teach or suggest all the claim limitations of the claimed invention.

Accordingly, presently amended independent claim 1 is allowable.

Claims 2 through 8 are allowable for at least the reason of depending from allowable presently amended independent claim 1.

Regarding independent claim 10, claim 10 recites a method of simultaneously tracking events on a printer, comprising . . . providing a printer including a memory, providing a first event log maintained in the memory, providing a second event log maintained in the memory, providing a monitoring device to detect an event occurring on the printer, activating the monitoring device in response to the event, generating an event message with the monitoring device upon the activation, writing the event message into the first event log, such that the event message is maintained therein for tracking the event; and writing the event message into the second event log, such that the event message is maintained therein for tracking the event.

Applicant asserts that Kougouris and Kraslavsky, even if combined, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of independent claim 10 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Applicant asserts that Kougouris and Kraslavsky do not teach or suggest the claim limitation calling for "providing a second event log maintained in said memory."

Kougouris only teaches a single event log. Kougouris teaches that "[e]ach module 0.108 [sic] may, at times, need to log various types of events." Paragraph [0033]. "The client-side logging component 106 is preferably a component or module that executes in-process with the modules 108." Paragraph [0043]. "In one embodiment, the client-side logging component is enabled to maintain an event queue 202 for events to be logged." Paragraph [0070]. "The event may then be asynchronously retrieved from the event queue and sent to the server-side logging component for logging." Paragraph [0070]. Kougouris teaches that "the server-side logging component 100 may persistently store events received from the client-side logging components 106 in some type of persistent storage 102" such as

a log file, database, or external server. Paragraph [0045]. Kougouris teaches multiple modules and client-side logging components, but these elements are to “propagate the events to be logged” not to store the events. Paragraph [0044]. Kougouris teaches that a single server-side logging component logs the events. Kougouris does not suggest more than one server-side logging component. Kougouris, therefore, only teaches a single event log, and not a second event log. Therefore, for at least this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has not been established because any combination of the cited prior art fails to teach or suggest all the claim limitations of the claimed invention. Accordingly, independent claim 10 is allowable.

Claims 11 through 13, 17, and 19 are allowable for at least the reason of depending from allowable independent claim 10.

Regarding independent claim 20, claim 20 recites a system for simultaneously tracking printer errors, comprising . . . a printer including a memory, a first event log maintained in the memory, a second event log maintained in the memory, and a monitoring device to detect an event occurring on the printer, the monitoring device configured to activate and generate an event message upon detection of the event, and to convey the event message to the first event log and the second event log.

Applicant asserts that Kougouris and Kraslavsky, even if combined, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of independent claim 20 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Applicant asserts that Kougouris and Kraslavsky do not teach or suggest the claim limitation of the claimed invention calling for “a second event log maintained in said memory.”

Kougouris only teaches a single event log. Kougouris teaches that “[e]ach module 0.108 [sic] may, at times, need to log various types of events.” Paragraph [0033]. “The client-side logging component 106 is preferably a component or module that executes in-process with the modules 108.” Paragraph [0043]. “In one embodiment, the client-side logging component is enabled to maintain an event queue 202 for events to be logged.” Paragraph [0070]. “The event may then be asynchronously retrieved from the event queue and sent to the server-side logging component for logging.” Paragraph [0070]. Kougouris teaches that “the server-side logging component 100 may persistently store events received from the client-side logging components 106 in some type of persistent storage 102” such as a log file, database, or external server. Paragraph [0045]. Kougouris teaches multiple

modules and client-side logging components, but these elements are to “propagate the events to be logged” not to store the events. Paragraph [0044]. Kougouris teaches that a single server-side logging component logs the events. Kougouris does not suggest more than one server-side logging component. Kougouris, therefore, only teaches a single event log, and not a second event log. Therefore, for at least this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has not been established because any combination of the cited prior art fails to teach or suggest all the claim limitations of the claimed invention. Accordingly, independent claim 20 is allowable.

Claims 21 and 22 are allowable for at least the reason of depending from allowable independent claim 20.

Regarding presently amended independent claim 24, claim 24 recites a method of selectively tracking events occurring on a printer having a monitoring device for detecting at least one event, the method comprising . . . creating a first event log for the printer for maintaining a selection of selected event messages, creating a second event log for the printer, activating the monitoring device in response to the event, generating an event message with the monitoring device upon the activation, conveying the event message to the first event log, examining the event message to determine if the event message is one of the selected event messages, and writing the event message into the first event log if the event message is the one of the selected event messages, such that the one of the selected event messages is maintained therein for tracking the event.

Applicant asserts that Kougouris and Kraslavsky, even if combined, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of presently amended independent claim 24 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Applicant assert that Kougouris and Kraslavsky do not teach or suggest the claim limitation of the claimed invention calling for “creating a second event log for said printer.”

Kougouris only teaches a single event log. Kougouris teaches that “[e]ach module 0.108 [sic] may, at times, need to log various types of events.” Paragraph [0033]. “The client-side logging component 106 is preferably a component or module that executes in-process with the modules 108.” Paragraph [0043]. “In one embodiment, the client-side logging component is enabled to maintain an event queue 202 for events to be logged.” Paragraph [0070]. “The event may then be asynchronously retrieved from the event queue and sent to the server-side logging component for logging.” Paragraph [0070]. Kougouris

teaches that “the server-side logging component 100 may persistently store events received from the client-side logging components 106 in some type of persistent storage 102” such as a log file, database, or external server. Paragraph [0045]. Kougouris teaches multiple modules and client-side logging components, but these elements are to “propagate the events to be logged” not to store the events. Paragraph [0044]. Kougouris teaches that a single server-side logging component logs the events. Kougouris does not suggest more than one server-side logging component. Kougouris, therefore, only teaches a single event log, and not a second event log. Therefore, for at least this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has not been established because any combination of the cited prior art does not teach or suggest all the claim limitations of the claimed invention. Accordingly, presently amended independent claim 24 is allowable.

Claims 25 through 29 are allowable for at least the reason of depending from allowable presently amended independent claim 24.

Regarding independent claim 31, claim 31 recites a method of simultaneously tracking events on a printer having a monitoring device, comprising . . . creating a first event log for the printer, creating a second event log for the printer, detecting an event occurring on the printer, activating the monitoring device in response to the event, generating an event message with the monitoring device upon the activation, writing the event message into the first event log, such that the event message is maintained therein for tracking the event, and writing the event message into the second event log, such that the event message is maintained therein for tracking the event.

Applicant asserts that Kougouris and Kraslavsky, even if combined, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of presently amended independent claim 24 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Applicant assert that Kougouris and Kraslavsky do not teach or suggest the claim limitation of the claimed invention calling for “creating a second event log for said printer.”

Kougouris only teaches a single event log. Kougouris teaches that “[e]ach module 0.108 [sic] may, at times, need to log various types of events.” Paragraph [0033]. “The client-side logging component 106 is preferably a component or module that executes in-process with the modules 108.” Paragraph [0043]. “In one embodiment, the client-side logging component is enabled to maintain an event queue 202 for events to be logged.” Paragraph [0070]. “The event may then be asynchronously retrieved from the event queue

and sent to the server-side logging component for logging.” Paragraph [0070]. Kougouris teaches that “the server-side logging component 100 may persistently store events received from the client-side logging components 106 in some type of persistent storage 102” such as a log file, database, or external server. Paragraph [0045]. Kougouris teaches multiple modules and client-side logging components, but these elements are to “propagate the events to be logged” not to store the events. Paragraph [0044]. Kougouris teaches that a single server-side logging component logs the events. Kougouris does not suggest more than one server-side logging component. Kougouris, therefore, only teaches a single event log, and not a second event log. Therefore, for at least this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has not been established because any combination of the cited prior art fails to teach or suggest all the claim limitations of the claimed invention. Accordingly, presently amended independent claim 31 is allowable.

Claims 32 and 33 are allowable for at least the reason of depending from allowable independent claim 31.

Obviousness Rejection Based on Kougouris and Kraslavsky and Further in View of Maeda (U.S. Patent 6,557,033).

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kougouris and Kraslavsky, as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Maeda (U.S. Patent 6,557,033) (hereinafter “Maeda”). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

Regarding claim 18, applicant asserts that Kougouris, Kraslavsky, and Maeda, assuming combinability *arguendo*, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of independent claim 10 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the invention of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, independent claim 10 is allowable. Claim 18 is allowable for at least the reason of depending from allowable independent claim 10.

Obviousness Rejection Based on Kougouris and Kraslavsky and Further in View of Venkatraman *et al.* (U.S. Patent 5,956,487).

Claims 9, 14 through 16, 23, 30, and 34 through 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kougouris and Kraslavsky, as applied to claims 8, 12, 21, 29, and 32 above, and further in view of Venkatraman *et al.* (U.S. Patent 5,956,487)

(hereinafter "Venkatraman"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

Regarding claim 9, applicant asserts that Kougouris, Kraslavsky, and Venkatraman, assuming combinability *arguendo*, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of presently amended independent claim 1 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the invention of presently amended independent claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, presently amended independent claim 1 is allowable. Claim 9 is allowable for at least the reason of depending indirectly from allowable presently amended independent claim 1.

Regarding claims 14 through 16, applicant asserts that Kougouris, Kraslavsky, and Venkatraman, assuming combinability *arguendo*, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of independent claim 10 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the invention of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, independent claim 10 is allowable. Claims 14 through 16 are allowable for at least the reason of depending indirectly from allowable independent claim 10.

Regarding claim 23, applicant asserts that Kougouris, Kraslavsky, and Venkatraman, assuming combinability *arguendo*, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of independent claim 20 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the invention of claim 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, independent claim 20 is allowable. Claim 23 is allowable for at least the reason of depending indirectly from allowable independent claim 20.

Regarding claim 30, applicant asserts that Kougouris, Kraslavsky, and Venkatraman, assuming combinability *arguendo*, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of presently amended independent claim 24 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the invention of claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, presently amended independent claim 24 is allowable. Claim 30 is allowable for at least the reason of depending indirectly from allowable presently amended independent claim 24.

Regarding claims 34 through 36, applicant asserts that Kougouris, Kraslavsky, and Venkatraman, assuming combinability *arguendo*, do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of independent claim 31 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding the invention of claim 31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, independent claim 31 is

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allowable. Claims 34 through 36 are allowable for at least the reason of depending indirectly from allowable independent claim 31.

After carefully considering the cited prior art, the rejections, and the Examiner's comments, Applicant submits that claims 1 through 36 are clearly allowable over the cited prior art.

Applicant requests the allowance of claims 1 through 36 and the case passed for issue.

Respectfully submitted,



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JRD/KAE/ps:lmh

Attachments: Replacement Sheet of drawings  
Annotated Sheet showing change

Document in ProLaw

IN THE DRAWINGS:

The attached sheet of drawings includes a change to FIG. 1. This sheet, which includes FIG. 1 only, replaces the previous drawing sheets submitted for this figure. In FIG. 1, reference character 29 has been added. (See attached Replacement Sheet and Annotated Sheet showing change.)



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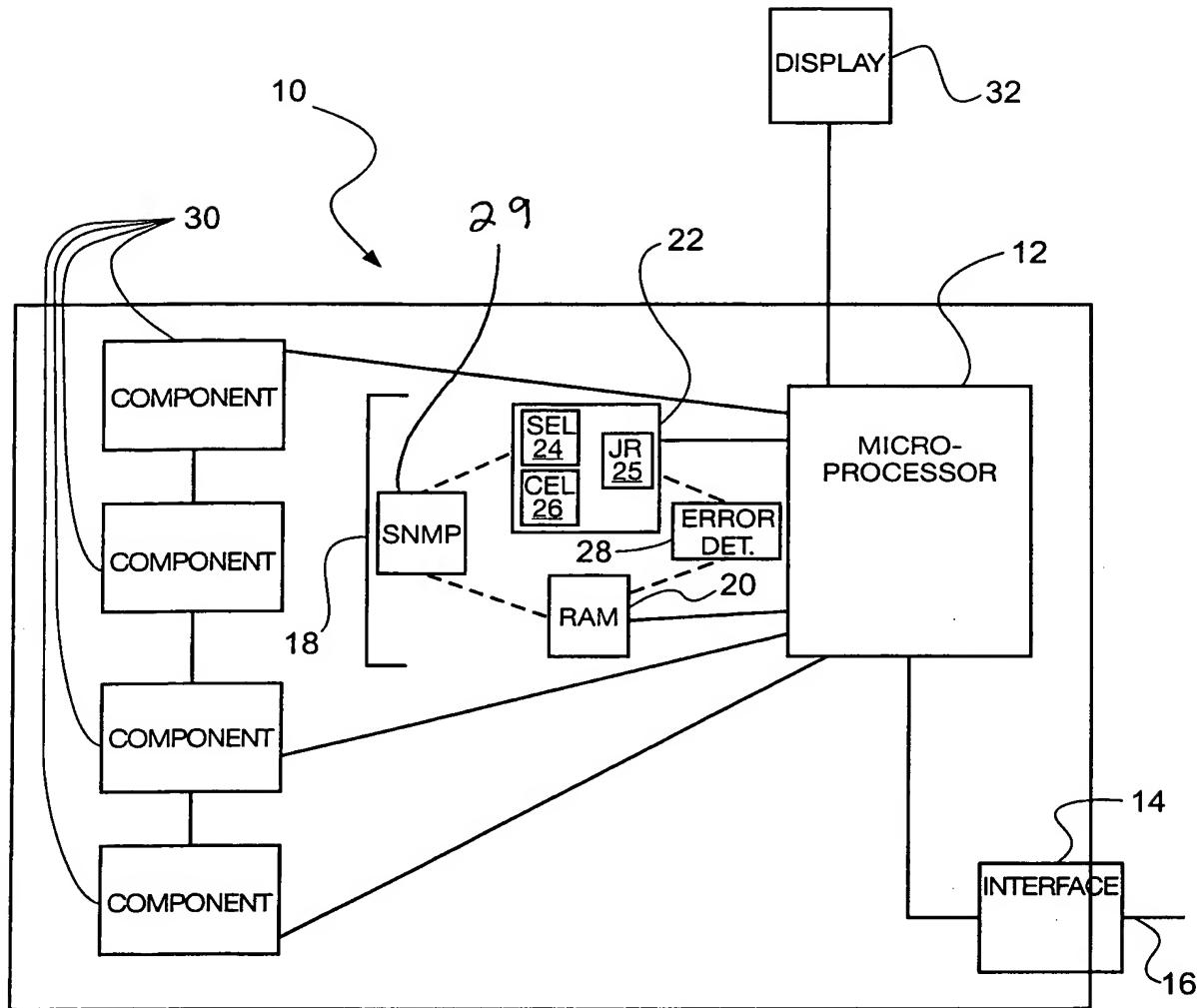


FIG. 1